SANTIAGO TO PAY HER WAY

GEN. WOOD PREPARING TO LEFT TAXES ON HER CITIZENS.

goods Will Also He Issued and the Money Used for Needed Public Improvements-The General Will at Once Organize Municipal Governments in All the Coast Towns - Newspapers Abuse Americans.

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUR. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 1.—Gen. Wood to-day appointed two Cuban officers and two American officers upon a board to make an in ventory of every business enterprise in the city which should pay taxes, and also to classify all taxable real estate. It is the intention of Gen. Wood, as soon as the inspection by this board is sompleted, to institute a system of municipal taxation to support the city work on improve assessments will date back to Sept. 1, and the money taken from the customs receipts to pay for the municipal work for the month of September will be refunded.

It is Gen. Wood's intention hereafter to use the customs money solely for provincial im-

provements.

The estimates of the value of city property show that under the present system of not taxing all property the municipality is losing \$25,000 a month, which could be used advan tageously just now in public improvements. Gen. Wood's scheme of municipal taxation will embody the features of the American and Spanish systems best adapted to the situation here. The Cuban officers appointed on the board are members of Gen. Garcia's staff, and were personally recommended by him as well as by other prominent Cubans. It is estimated that the water tax will amount to \$85,000 s

As soon as his plans are perfected Gen. Wood purposes issuing \$300,000 of 3 and 4 per cent. bonds for the construction of a new water works system. The water will come from a lake in the mountains 800 feet above the city Gen. Wood will sall around this part of the island next week to organize municipal governments in all of the coast towns. As civil Gov-ernor he will appoint a native Mayor and Justice of the Peace in each town and Institute a plan of municipal taxation. Mayors will be instructed to submit all matters they are remired to decide to the military commanders of their respective towns. Coast towns like Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo will collect customs dues jointly, each acting as a check upon the other. Gen. Wood has outlined a plan of municipal work for Santiago.

The estimates for the month of October show that it will take \$17,000 to pay the expenses of the city. The money will be devoted to street cleaning, sanitation, hospitals and schools. A full corps of teachers recommended by the Board of Education has qualified and the schools will be opened on Monday. Gen. Wood has issued an order that all communications to him as civil Governor must be made in English. He will accept nothing in Spanish.

Gen. Lawton has ordered four companies of Col. Ray's Third Immunes to Manzanillo for garrison duty. The men came up from Guantanamo to-day, and will sail for Manzanillo early on Monday. Gen. Lawton has received information that the Spanish garrison at Manmanillo will be out of that place by Oct, 7. He has also received word from Washington that Col. Petit's Fourth Immune Regiment will leave Fernandina for Santiago on Oct. 5.

The Cuban extremists have started a newspaper at Cuevitas called El Cuba Libre, which is devoted to attacks upon the Americans. The first number, which came out to-day, contains half a column of offences alleged to have been amitted by the colored troops at San Luis All of the Santiago papers in their recent issues have been saying ugly things about the Amerleans, accusing them of bad faith and calling upon them to evacuate the island and turn it ever to the Cubans.

Admiral Sampson Becommends the Adoption of the English System.

WASHINGTON," Oct. 1.-Commander F. W. D.ckens, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, has submitted the following recommendation to the department relative to combined action of the army and navy in the transport service:

"The following cablegram was received today from Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U. S. N., commanding North Atlantic fleet:

'In view of the close relations of the army and navy, which must exist in such operations as the present, and to avoid friction, specific regulations governing the combined action of ommend the adoption at once of the English regulations on this subject, including transport service, which exist in full detail. Their experience has been far larger than that of any other power, and I think their methods would be perfectly adaptable to ourselves. If their regulations for combined action are not in the department, would suggest asking for them at once, through our naval attaché."

"In looking up information covering the subject of the above cablegram. I am not able to find in the office of the Naval Intelligence any publication relating to the regulations covering the combined action of the two services. In consequence of this, I would suggest that a cablegram be at once sent to our paval attaché at London to forward these regulations to the department, if possible to

regulations to the department, if possible to do so."

"From the 'Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for the Government of Her Majesty's Naval Service, 1893,' it is evident that the transport service is in charge of the naval branch of their Government. On page 479, under chapter 30, article 1,253, it states as follows: Whenever any of her Majesty's land forces shall be embarked as passengers in any of her Majesty's ships, the officers and solders, from the time of embarkation, shall strictly observe the laws and regulations satablished for the government and discipline of her Majesty's navy, and for these purposes shall be under the command of the commanding officer of the ship, as well as of the senior awal officer present, and all military officers and command for the time being of any of the troops embarked, through whom orders to the troops igiven by the officer of the watch) are required to pass, shall be under the command of the officer of the watch.

This shows conclusively, I think, that the gransport service is entirely in the hands of the native is to the troops that the following of the officer of the watch.

watch. "This shows conclusively. I think, that the stansport service is entirely in the hands of the naval establishment. This article is followed by several others, giving detailed instructions. In advance of receiving the regulations covering the combined action of the two services, it might be a good plan, after the consultation and arrangement with the war Department, to make a beginning, by following the English regulations, so far as they apply to transport service, as they could, in all probability, be made easily adaptable to our service, and also for the reason, as Admiral sampson states, that the English experience has been far larger than that of any other power. Their regulations covering these matters are, of course, the result of experience and of many active operations covering a long poried of years, and for that reason slone would, I think, be safe to follow, and which, of course, could be modified from time to time when applied to our service as experience might dictate."

SOLDIERS' MAIL UNDELIVERED.

Thousands of Letters Held at Camp Wikoff

for Lack of Full Addresses. There are over 3,000 letters addressed to soldiers remaining uncalled for at the Camp Wikoff Post Office, and Postmaster Van Cott has caused a complete list of them to be print-ed. Copies of this list will be sent to every regiment that has left the camp, or to some of Is officers if it has been disbanded, and in this and other ways it is hoped to locate the larger aumber of those to whom the letters were sent. The non-delivery of this mail is due to the allure on the part of the senders to properly address the letters. No company or regimental designation is given on any of them, their anxelopes simply bearing the name of the person to whom they were sent and the address "for the will be address." It is essential for the quick and accurate delivery of a letter to a soldier," said Post Office audior Jardines yesterday, "that the company to which he is attached, as well as his priment, should be mentioned in the address. These this is done, it is extremely difficult to become a limost impossible to forward it to the present addressed should his regiment have its officers if it has been disbanded, and in this

THE CASE OF THE ARMY.

Gen. Coppinser Says All the Departments Did Their Duty Well. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The following report

Washington, Use, was made public to-day;
"Hradquarters Fourth Army Corps, Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala.,
Bept. 27, 1898.
"Sakington To the Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington "General: I have the honor to inclose the reports received from division, brigade, and regimental commanders of this corps as to the quantity and quality of supplies furnished the

roops of this command by the several staff departments since the beginning of the war with Spain: Subsistence Department.-In my judgment the quality of subsistence furnished by the department was good and the quantity ample.

The regular troops lived well. The volunteers in too many cases messed badly, but this was owing to the ignorance of inexperienced officers, who did not know how to procure and care for the rations, and the ignorance of cooks, who did not know how to cook them. I have been especially impressed by the comfortable messing of regular soldiers close to my headquarters, while volunteer troops in the adjoining field were subsisting on chunks of ill-cooked beef and vile biscuit, an excellent field oven lying neglected and unused close by. To sum up, the Subsistence Department did well. The volunteer troops in many cases suffered for want of

sistence Department did well. The volunteer troops in many cases suffered for want of wholesome food because they did not know how to handle the rations furnished.

"Quartermaster's Department.—Clothing, camp, and garrison equipment were sometimes of poor quality, the natural result of an effort to equip some 225,000 men when supplies had been prepared for only 25,000. This difficulty in supply was much increased by the lack of knowledge on the part of the staff officers fresh from civil life, ignorant of the methods and manner of supplying an army. At Tampa the difficulty was again increased by the crowded and congested condition existing along the railroad tracks and storehouses scattered over the sands. In many cases the men suffered from lack of clothing when a good supply was on hand within five miles of their camps.

"The quality of team mules furnished by the department was very good. The treatment they received in many instances was stroclous. Untrained and often brutal teamsters, without proper wasconmasters serving under trained regimental quartermasters, amid the Tampa sand hills and the burning sun, produced the result that might be naturally expected—dead, dying and disabled mules. This was the natural outcome of a declaration of war without organized trains, trainmasters, or experienced regimental quartermasters who knew how to hand at the declaration of war was good and satisfactory. Some of the clothing produced on emergency was good, but some of the dark blue trousers and shirts were of poor quality. On the whole, considering the emergency. I think no blame can be attached to the Quartermaster's Department in this matter. The Khakle clothing, the best service uniform we have ever had, is not satisfactory as yet. It is of inferior quality, not well cut. I failed to find in the quartermaster's Department,—While many compained by serious outbreaks of sickness. This difficulty was increased in many instances by the fact that most of the regimental, brigade, and division surgeons were entirely new t

THE FOUR NEW MONITORS.

Nine Shipbuilding Firms Bid for Their

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- Bids were opened at the Navy Department to-day for the construction of the four single turret, coast defence monitors authorized by Congress. Nine shipbuilding firms submitted proposals. No firm bid on more than one monitor, although the law permitted proposals for the construction of two by the same firm. The time limit of construction allowed by the law was twentyeven months, and all except three of the bidders asked for the full period to complete the vessels. The bidders and their bids, beginning with the lowest and ending with the highest, are as follows: Lewis Nixon, Elizabethport, N. J., \$825,000;

24 months. Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Va., \$860,000; 27 months. Bath Iron Works, Bath. Me., \$862,000; 27

months.
Union Iron Works, San Francisco, \$875,000;
27 months.
Maryland Steel Company, Baltimore, \$876. aryland Steel Company, Baltimore, \$876,-Maryland Steel Company, Database, N. J., 000; 26 months, W. B. Fletcher Company, Hoboken, N. J., \$927,000; 21 months.
Wolff & Zwicker, Portland, Ore., \$937,000;

27 months.
Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore, \$1,015,000; 27 months.
Dealogne Shipbuilding Company, Camden
N. J., \$1,171,000; 26 months.

NO PROTESTS FROM SPAIN. This Government Has Not Refused to Per-

mit Spanish Troops to Go to the Vizayas. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-The reports from Madrid that Spain would send a batch of protests to the United States about matters in the Philippines excited little interest in official circles. There have been plenty of reports of that character, and while it is believed here that they are put out by Spanish officials, they seldom become realities. According to State Department officials, not a word has been received here officially to confirm the report that Spain would protest against the refusal of the United States to permit Spanish troops to be sent to the Vizayas Islands As a matter of fact, the United States never did refuse any such permission. What Spain wantrefuse any such permission. What Spain wanted was that this Government send warships to protect the shore towns in the Philippines from attack by the insurgents. The request was not granted specifically, but Admiral Dewey is using every endeavor to protect the people in these places, and he and Gen. Otis have shown their determination to maintain order by their attitude toward Aguinaldo and the seizure by Admiral Dewey of the insurgent steamer that was illegally smuggling arms and ammunition into the Philippines. If Spain has decided to send troops to the Vizayas to suppress the revolutionary outbreak there, this Government will deal with the matter when it is formally presented or it becomes positively known to the authorities here.

GEN. SHAFTER GETS ORDERS

To Leave Camp Wikoff as Soon as Possible for Governors Island.

CAMP WIEGFF, MONTARU POINT, N.Y., Oct. 1. Gen. Shafter did not go to headquarters to-day. though he is about well again. He received orders this afternoon to proceed as soon as possible to Governors Island to take command of the Department of the East. He expects to leave to-morrow or Monday. Brig.-Gen. Pearson

to-morrow or Monday. Brig.-Gen. Pearson of the Second Brigade is the only general officer here now, and he will probably take command of the camp.

Most of the horses of the Second Cavalry were sent away to-day. Troops C and F went slong to look after them. It is expected that the rest of the Second Cavalry will leave on Monday. Twenty patients were sent away from the general hospital to-day, leaving 170 thers. There have been no deaths in this hospital since last Wednesday night. The Quartermaster's Department moved to-day from near the railroad station to the general hospital grounds and took nossession of the tents abandoned by doctors who have gone.

Scofield's Body to Be Brought Home from

MATTEAWAN, Oct. 1 .- Arrangements have been perfected by the Tompkins Hose Com-pany of Fishkill Landing to have the remains of Sydney A. Scofield of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, who was killed at Santiago on July 1, transferred from Cuba to Fishkill, where they will be buried with military honors. On Wednesday next Undertaker Fred Hignell of Fishkill starts from New York city on a Government vessel for Cuba to Bring the body of the dead here house.

CURA WANTS THEM AWAY

EVERYBODY RAGER THAT THE SPAN-IARDS SHOULD EVACUATE.

Spanish Merchants and Wealthy Men Are Particularly Anxious to Have the Army Go-Spanish Commissioners Trying to Gain All the Time They Can-Invincible Spanish Troops Strut on the Stage

Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun. HAVANA, Oct. 1 .- When will they go? This s the question that every civilian, either Spaniard or Cuban, is asking in Havana. It demonstrates the impatience and uneasiness caused by the indefinite stay in Cuba of the Spanish army. Not only is business paralyzed by the uncertainty of the situation, but the people are alarmed by the continued sojourn in the cities of a large and useless army which, in view of the depletion of the Spanish Treasury, may soon become an additional burden upon the country.

The wealthy Spanish merchants are most eager to see the soldiers go. They say they are afraid of demands for money from the Spanish authorities, with which they will have to comply. Furthermore, the abnormal situation in the island to-day, with three Governments at the same time-American, Spanish and insurgent—cannot continue much longer. La Lucha, under pressure from the wealthy class, attempted two days ago to print an article to the effect that the position of the Spanish Colonial Cabinet, which is acting regardless of the protocol and as if its authority was to continue forever, is unlawful. The press censor struck out the whole article.

Spanish officials and army men do not seem to realize that they will have to give up Cuba. The Spanish Peace Commissioners, acting upon instructions from Madrid, keep trying to gain time by opposing every proposal of the Americans, and finally surrendering one little detail at a time, as in the case of the Comal and the introduction of food free of duty. They announce that they are acting with perfect courtesy toward the United States, but they are very careful not to infringe upon what they call "Spain's rights," nor do they agree with the Americans upon the date

for the evacuation. The incident of the Comal was diplomatically intended to gain time. So was the affair of the guns of the Alfonso XII, and the heavy artillery dismountedby the Spaniards from the forts and batteries. Many big guns are now,in the arsenal, as if they were to be taken back to Spain. It is common talk among the Spanish Government's friends that the forts will be left without artillery. The dismounting of guns was stopped yesterday evening on account of an American protest, and as another "act of courtesy." but now the diplomatic duel over the matter begins between the American and Spanish Commissioners.

As for the inferior Spanish officers and the rank and file of the army, no one seems to un-derstand what has happened. They simply gnore the United States and the presence in Havana of an American commission to arrange for the evacuation. At the Albion Theatre play is performed every night in which Spanish cavalry, infantry, and artillery appear on the stage. They sing something like this:

"Here is the heroic Spanish army that never has been beaten and fights until it wins or perishes." The house is crowded by military men, who cheer enthusiastically without realizing that under the circumstances the song is decidedly humorous.

Gen. Arolas, military commander of Havana, had a good opportunity yesterday to get even with the Spanish Government. He received \$140,000 for his troops, and before depositing the money in the military treasury he pocketed \$7,000 due him as salary. He did not wait for an order from the Treasury to pay himself.

Meanwhile the less fortunate Spanish offiers who have been retired are kicking against their Government because they are not to be transported to Spain at the State's expense The police in Havana have not been paid for nine months. All the money to meet public expenses is stolen by the Autonomists, and even the lighthouses along the coast, in viola tion of international law, are not lighted They have no oil, nor is there money to buy it. The Oficial Gaceta published yesterday the news that the lighthouses on Cayo Piedras del Norte, district of Cardenas, and that on the reefs of Cruz del Padre have not been lighted for this season since Sept, 23. A warning has been issued to the sailors of all nations, but no step has been taken to remedy the evil.

STILL DICKERING AT HAVANA

Clear the Island of Troops. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

HAVANA, Oct. 1 .- The Spanish Commission to-day replied to the note of the American Commission in regard to the time within which the evacuation of the island by the Spaniards should be completed. The Spanish Commission at first demanded until Feb. 28, but the Americans replied that the time should be limited to Nov. 30. Now it is said that the Spanish have asked that the time be extended until the last day of the year.

It is probable that the Commissioners will

meet on Monday or Tuesday to finally agree upon a definite date when the island shall be sleared of Spanish soldiers.

Captain-General Blanco has consulted the Government at Madrid about discharging the soldiers here who have completed their terms of service and those belonging to the second reserve. If the answer of the Government is favorable to their discharge the number of troops to be embarked for Spain will be reduced by about 25,000 men. CARE FOR MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS.

Meeting in Boston to Look After the Interests of the Sixth Regiment.

Bosron, Oct. 1 .- To consider what could be fone to prevent further deaths and disease in the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment the Lincoln Club of Lowell and the War Committee of Concord, Mass., met here to-day, and Mayor Rockwell and Col. Wallace of Fitchburg were present. Brig.-Gen. Adelbert Ames presided.

Many speakers complained of War Department incompetency and Mr. Samuel Hoar demade and yet nothing had been done. J. B. Taylor, principal of the Chauncey Hall School, called attention to the fact that while normal sickness was not over 10 per cent. fully 30 per cent, of the Sixth men were ill.

A resolution adopted said: While we do not request that the President should order the mustering out of the regi-

should order the mustering out of the regi-ment so long as public interests require that it should be retained, we do ask that sufficient food and care should be not only paid for, but furnished; that the soldiers should be promptly paid; that nurses, without regard to sex, should be furnished, or at least permitted, at all hos-pitals where any are sick, and that the sick and convalescent who can be moved shall be im-mediately sent to the port of Boston."

GEN. MILES IN TOWN.

Inspects Gun Carriages at Sandy Hook Spending Sunday with Relatives.

Major-Gen. Miles arrived in New York from Washington yesterday morning. He met the members of the Board of Ordnance at Pier 3, East River, shortly before 10 o'clock, and with them went down to the Sandy Hook proving grounds on the Government boat Gen. Meigs The visit to Sandy Hook was made for the purpose of testing some new disappearing car-riages for coast defence guns. The officers returned from Sandy Hook late cers returned from Sandy Hook late yesterday afternoon, and Gen. Miles, accompanied by his brother-in-law Colgate Hoyt, started for Oyster Bay. Mrs. Miles came over from Washington yesterday afternoon and joined the General and Mr. Hoyt at Jamaica. Gen. and Mrs. Miles will spend to day at Mr. Hoyt's country place, "Eastover Farm." Center Island, returning to Washington this evening.

Are You an Ale Drinker? Do you like a crisp, nappy ale with a general felicity of tasts? Evans' Ale makes a banquet of delight for the critical eye and sensitive stemach.—Ads. THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Palitser Sends Twenty-one Typewritte Pages of Extracts from the World. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- A short session of the their rooms in the Lemon building, and then the members availed themselves of the Saturday half-holiday custom prevailing in Wash-

ington, adjourning until Monday morning. Major-Gen, Alexander McDowell McCook (retired), one of the Commissioners, joined his colleagues this morning, and for the first time since Tuesday a quorum was present. There was not much for the members to do to-day, largely a repetition of that which has engaged largely a repetition of that which has engaged their attention most of the week, the reading of letters, extracts from interviews, editorials and sermons regarding the conduct of the war. This morning a formidable document came to hand in the shape of a typewritten statement of twenty-one pages, largely made un of extracts from publications in the New York World, from July 14 to Sept. 21, regarding conditions and experiences at Camp Wikoff, which that paper offered in response to the request of the commission for the presentation of facts bearing upon the conduct of the war. Accompanying the statement was a list of witnesses which it was augested that the commission might desire to call. A letter was sent in reply acknowledging that it would have the careful consideration of the commission.

It is not expected to-day that the Commission will begin hearing oral testimony until the latter part of next week. In case Gen. Wheeler should intimate his readiness to appear on Tuesday, the commission doubtless would hear him; but nothing has yet been learned from him as to the probable date of his appearance.

THE ASSAULT ON MANILA.

Bemarkable Adventure of Capt. O'Cons of the Twenty-third Infantry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- Gen. Anderson, com manding the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, in his report of the successful assault on Manila on Aug. 13 says:

"A remarkable incident of the day was the experience of Capt. Stephen O'Connor of the Twenty-third Infantry. With a detachment of fifteen skirmishers he separated from his regiment and brigade at blockhouse No. 14. and striking a road, probably in the rear of the enemy, marched into the city without oppo-sition until he came to the Calle Real in

sition until he came to the Calle Real in Malaté. Along this street he had some unimportant street fighting until he came to the Passeo de la Calzada, where, learning that negotiations were going on for a surrender, he took post at the bridge of the north sallyport, and the whole outlying Spanish force south of the Pasig passed by this small detachment in hurrying intramuros. Capt. O'Connor deserves recognition for the coolness and bravery displayed in this remarkable adventure.

"The opposition we met in battle was not sufficient to test the bravery of our soldiers, but all showed bravery and dash. The losses show that the leading regiments of the First Brigade. Thirteenth Minnesota and Twenty-third infantry, and the Astor Battery met the most serious opposition and deserve credit for their success. The Colorado, Callfornia and Oregon regiments, the regulars and all the batteries of the Second Brigade showed such zeal that it seems a pity that they did not meet foemen worthy of their steel."

ARMY ORDERS.

Resignations of Officers Accepted-Leave of Absence for Gen. Chaffee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- These army orders have been issued: These officers, upon the acceptance of their resig-

nations by the Prestdent, have been honorably dis harged from the army: Chaplain E. W. Trimm, Third Wisconsin Infantry, to take effect Sept. 30, 1898; Capt. R. M. Bushnell, First Florida Infautry, to take effect this date; First Lieut, John G. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon, Second IIlineis Infautry, to take effect this date; First Lieut. Charles H. Schlichter, Assistant Surgeon, Third New Jersey Infantry, to take effect Oct. 15; First Lieut. Howard Ackerman, 202d New York Infantry, to take effect this date; Second Lieut, Frederick T. Peitch,

effect this data; Second Lieut, Frederick T. Peitch, 202d New York Infantry, to take effect this date; Second Lieut, Charles B. Izard, Second Arkansas Infantry, to take effect this date.

Leave of absence for one mbuth, on account of sickness, has been granted to Major-Gen. Adna R. Chattes, who commanded the United States troops at the battle of El Caney.

Capt. Howard A. Giddings of the Volunteer Signal Corps has been honorably discharged, his services being no longer required.

Lieut.-Ool. Francis B. Jones, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster Deartment of the Lakes, has been ordered to Washington from Chicago, to report in person to the President of the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain for duty as disbursing officer of the commission.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Changes in the Stations of Officers-Those Honorably Discharged. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.-These naval orders

have been issued: Assistant Surgeon D. G. Beebe, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, to the Buffalo. Assistant Surgeon D. H. Morgan, from the Frank-

lin to the Celtic. E. Kent, from the navy yard, No. York, to home. Lieutenant-Commander D. D. V. Stuart, to the

navy yard, New York. Assistant Paymaster A. B. Pierce, from the Panther to the Iris Ensign J. R. Y. Blakely, from the Marblehead to the Vicksburg.

Ensign G. B. Marvell, from the Vicksburg to the Yankton. Lieut C & Richman to the Divis. Naval Cadet J. F. Babcock, from the Oregon to the Philadelphia, Lieut, J. L. Purcell, from the command of the

Osceola to home and wait orders instead of to the Celtic, as previously ordered, Lieut. R. G. Feck, from the Bainbow to the Bureau imander T. A. Lyons (retired), from the navy rd, Washington to home. Lieut. A. Ward, to the Panther. Lieut. J. D. Murdock, from the Panther to the War

College.

Lieutenant-Commander C. K. Curtis, on the completion of court-martial duty at Denver, detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, home and wait orders.
Lieut. F. Parker, Lieut. R. E. L. Hutchinson, and Ensign S. I., Cressing, from the Hainbow to home. Easign J. A. Potter, from the Fish Hawk to the Newark.
These officers, who were commissioned for the

Rewark:

These officers, who were commissioned for the war, have been honorably discharged from the naval service: Ensigns L. C. Roberts, H. D. Smith, and F. P. Hill, Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Pierce, and Assistant Engineer W. A. Furlong.

Gen. Shafter to Command the Department of the East.

Washington, Oct. 1 .- Major-Gen. William R. Shafter has been detached from the command of the Fifth Army Corps, which now consists of only a few organizations, and assigned to com mand of the military department of the East, arrangement made at the time of Gen. Shafter's visit to Washington, and causes no surprise. Col. Gillespie of the Corps of Engineers, who is at present in temporary command of the Department of the East, will return to regular duty in his corps.

Porto Rico Is Now a Military Department. WASHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- An executive order has been issued by the President designating the island of Porto Rico as a new military departnent, to be known as the Department of Porto Rico. Major-Gen. Brooke has been assigned to the chief command. For the present the headquarters of the department will be at Fonce, but as soon as the American garrisons become permanently established in the island the headquarters will be changed to San Juan.

To Investigate the Fire on the Alexander. NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 1.—The cargo of coal aboard the United States collier Alexander was discovered on fire several days ago. The vessel was ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard. and the cargo, something over 3,000 tons, was removed. An investigation of the cause of the fire, which has been reported to have been due to the fact that the coal when taken on was wet, has been ordered by Commandant Farquhar of the Norfolk Navy Yard, and will be held on Monday next. Besides the coal, the Alexander carried about 150 barrels of oil for the use of the fleet. This was also removed.

Michigan Soldier Dies Here.

John A. Bailey, 21 years old, a private in Company B, Thirty-fourth Michigan, died yes terday in the Hudson Street Hospital of typhoid fever. Balley was taken to the hospital from Montauk Point on Sept. 1. He lived in Durand, Mich, and his mother. Mrs. Ellen Balley, was with him when he died.

Red Cross Hospital Moving. The Red Cross Hospital at 233 West 100th street is removing to 250 West Ninety-third street, where there are larger accommodations. There will be thirty-five beds, which will be ready by Saturday. All the purses sent to Oubs by the fied Cross are now back.

Board of Army Officers Will Be Sent to the Island This Week to Arrange for Landing, Quartering and Feeding the Troops—Col. Waring to Accompany Them.

WARHINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The arrangements for ansporting the garrisons of American troops to Cuba and establishing them at the various points where Spanish soldiers are now stationed occupied the attention of the leading officials of the War Department to-day to the exclusion of all other important matters. It is expected that the garrisoning of the island outside of Santiago and Manzanillo will begin as early as two weeks from to-day, and certainly not later than Oct. 20. The reports of the Havana Military Commission are not yet complete enough to enable the War Department to determine which places shall be first garrisoned, but general plansfor establishing

the military posts are being rapidly perfected. It has been decided to send a board of officers to Cuba within a few days to make arrangements for landing, quartering and feeding the troops at the various points to be occupled by our soldiers. The party will consist of two representatives of the Quartermaster's Department and one representative each from the Medical, Subsistence and, Engineer's Mepartments. The officers have not yet been detailed, with the exception of Col. Frank Hecker of the Quartermaster's Department, who will have charge of all matters connected with the transportation of the garrison forces. It is expected that the several officers will leave Washington on Wednesday or Thursday of pext week, but the date of leaving may pos sibly be postponed as late as Saturday. Hecker, however, will start to-night or tonorrow. In order to transact some business in the South connected with the embarkation of the troops.

Col. Hecker when in Cuba will visit, with the other army officers detailed to their respective duties, every principal point which is to be occupied by the American forces. At each place he will make complete arrangements for

tive duties, every principal point which is to be occupied by the American forces. At each place he will make complete arrangements for the landing of the troops, including provision of docking facilities and means of getting the men and the camp and field equipage ashore. The other, representative of the Quartermaster's Department will inspect such permanent barracks as may exist at the points selected for establishing the garrisons and will make such other provisions as may be necessary for quartering the troops.

The officer detailed by the Medical Department, will make all necessary arrangements for the establishment of hospital accommodations for the slek, at the same time making such arrangements in connection with the proposed camps as will insure the troops as far as possible against sickness. Duties appropriate to their department will likewise be performed by the commissary and by the engineer officer. It is expected that by this means everything will be ready for the reception of the several garrisons as soon as they shall arrive from the United States. The principal places to be visited by the several officers are Havann, Clenfuegos, Mariel, and Matanzas, but the smaller towns which are to be garrisoned will not be neglected. These officers will be accompanied by Col. George E. Waring, ex-Commissioner of the Street Cleaning, Department in New York city.

Col. Waring visited the War Department today and had a long conference with the Secretary of War. Secretary Aigor told him that he wished to secure his services as an expert sanitary engineer to visit all such places in Cuba where our troops are to be stationed and to make a careful inspection of the sanitary or officers next week, and with them make a tour of the Cuban cities and towns which are to become military posts. Upon the completion of his tour he will return to Washington and hand a complete report of his observations to the Secretary of War, making recommendations in regard to advantageous points of which as much expedition as possible, i

TO SAIL FROM FERNANDINA.

Expedition for Manzanillo Will Leave That Port This Week. FERNANDINA Fla., Oct. 1.—The transport Boumania ha: been ordered here from New York, and will arrive on Tuesday to take on board the Fourth Immune Regiment. This regiment is now camped at Jacksonville, but has received orders to proceed to this port and ambark for Manzanillo, Cuba. The Govern-

ment has had for a long time large quantities of coal stored here, and there is little doubt that a large part of the Seventh Army Corps will be embarked from here.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 1.—The Fourth Regiment, United States Volunteers, has orders to break camp, early on Wednesday morning and go by train to Fernandina. It is understood their destination is Manzanillo. The Fourth Regiment is one of the best in the volunteer service, It is commanded by Col. James S. Pettil, who was a Captain in the First United States Infantry. The immunes are composed of citizens from Washington and Virginia.

Fernandina was selected by the Governments

Virginia.

Fernandina was selected by the Government for embarkation because the Government has had a large supply of coal stored there. This was done before the destruction of Cervera's fleet, and Fernandina was selected as a big coal base, because of its convenience for the fleet blockading Cuba.



If life were one long summer day and its journey through a garden of flowers, it might be possible for people to be careless of their health without fearing evil results. of their health without fearing evil results. Unfortunately, since Adam and Eve were driven from the Garden of Eden, life has not been a toilless journey through a garden of flowers. Man must earn bread by the sweat of his brow, and woman must bring forth children in pain and suffering.

In both cases the curse is multiplied many times over because both men and women neglect their health. Man's toil is rendered a thousand times harder by the added burden of ill-health. The woman is a still greater sufferer. She suffers in si-

added burden of ill-health. The woman is a still greater sufferer. She suffers in silence untold agonies from weakness and disease in a womanly way. Motherhood becomes to her a menace of death, and her babes are born with the seeds of disease already implanted in their little bodies. There is but one unfailing remedy for women who suffer in this way. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important organis that bear the brunt of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous, virile and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the tortured nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It does away with the trials of the period of apprehension and makes baby's advent casy and almost painless. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits.

merits. acsa, but would not confess it for a time." writes Mrs. Beulah Woodall, of Bateman, Patrick Co., Va., "then I took the 'Pavorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and they cured me. I cannot praise Dr. Pierce's medicines too mach."

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THE GARRISONING OF CUBA. CHIEF OF POLICE SPEAKS

Ringing Words Advising People to Use Dr. Greene's Nervura.

From His Statement No One Can Doubt that Dr. Greene's Nervura is the Best and Surest Remedy in the World to Cure.



Chief of Police Henry W. Mason of New Bedford, Mass., writes to the people:

"It gives me pleasure to add my testimony in this brief note to that of many others, of the high esteem in which Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is held in this community. The fact that it is the prescription of a regular physician adds to the confidence in which it is held by the public. I have given Dr. Greene's Nervura to a personal friend who was ill, and was rejoiced to hear from his own lips an account of the benefit he had received. From report and experience, no doubt exists of the great value of Ds. Greene's Nervura, which I recommend "HENRY W. MASON,

"Chief of Police of New Bedford, Mass." This is your golden opportunity to be cured and Dr. Greene's Nervura is the remedy to cure you. It is beyond all question the grandest remedy and surset cure the world has ever known, and if you are alling, out of health, do not feel just right, or if you are weak, tired, ner-yous, run down, depressed and discouraged, you should get this wonderful medicine at once. For nervous pros-tration, insomnia, rheumatism, weakness and debility it is the sovereign remedy. It makes the nerves strong, the muscles vigorous, the brain clear, the blood pure and rich-in fact it will make

Do not forget also that you have the privilege of consulting without charge with Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, who is acknowledged to be the most successful physician in curing nervous and chronic diseases, personally

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Broadway & 19th Street.

TO LEAVE CAMP MEADE.

One Division Will Be Sent to Cuba and the

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 1.-There is no longer any doubt about the final movement of the troops at Camp Meade. They will be on the way to the Southern camps within ten days. and arrangements are now being made for the transportation of equipment. It is understood, although not announced officially, that the First Division, under Gen. S. M. B. Young, will be sent directly to Cuba, while the Second Division, under Gen. Davis, will go into winter camp in Alabama, the present plan being to allow the troops of the First Division, which includes the Pennsylvania regiments, to serve three months on the Island and then be brought home, the Second Division then being sent to take their places for a similar term of

It is believed that by limiting the stay in Cuba to three months, there will be little danger of any serious outbreaks of disease. It is the opinion of medical experts in the army that

the opinion of medical experts in the army that in this way the large body of volunteers can be utilized for garrison duty without seriously endangering the health of the men. Gen. Young was through the Santiago campaign, and will know how to dispose his division to the best advantage on the island.

The War Department policy is to assign the immune regiments and the regular army troops to those parts of the island which are regarded as the most perilous for unseasoned men. Gen. Graham was accompanied by Gen. Davis in a tour of Camp Meade to-day, and he feels confident that the body of troops now under his command will give a good account of themselves when they are sent to Cuba.

There was great interest in the camp to-day in the announcement from Washington that President McKinley had definitely decided not to permit the mustering out of any more volunteer regiments. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon him to let the Fourteenth Pennsylvania go home. Col. W. A. Stone having promised the boys while at CampMeade to do all in his power to have the regiment mustered out.

He has failed, sad*Col, Glenn's command will

to do all in his power to have the regiment mustered out.

He has failed, and Col. Glenn's command will now settle down to strict camp discipline. The factions in this regiment say their troubles have been very much magnified, and that the only differences are those-existing between Col. Graham and Major Thompson, which have also been painted with a too lively brush. Some of his enemies in the regiment have been blaming Col. Glenn, as the acting Brigadier-General, with pigeonboling their applications for furloughs, all such applications passing through brigade headquariers. Of course, Col. Glenn's friends deny these stories, and say they are inventions of his enemies. Adit Jacob M. Doolittle has resigned, but no action has been taken on the resignation.

LAUNCHING OF THE ILLINOIS.

Gov. Tanner and Other Officials Will Leave for Newport News To-Day. CHICAGO, Oct. 1 .- Gov. Tanner and his staff

reached Chicago at 5 o'clock this afternoon preparatory to making the trip to Newport News for the launching of the battleship Illinois. Indications now point to a crowd of 500 Chicagoans and as many more from over the State for the event scheduled for 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at Newport for 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at Newport News. Arrangements have been made for the official party, including Gov. Tanner and staff, Mayor Harrison, the local committee and others. They will all be quartered at the Chamberlin at Old Point Comfort. After the launching on Tuesday morning they will be entertained at a luncheon given by the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Newport News shipbuilding Company at the Chamberlin.

In the evening a naval ball will be given at the hotel and the Illinois officials will be the guests of honor. The special train carrying the party, but open to all excursionists, will leave over the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and arrive at Old Point Comfort at 6 o'clock on Monday evening.

Major Wadsworth Coming Home from Manila.

GENESEO, N. Y., Oct. 1.-Major William A. Wadsworth, multimillionaire and master of Genesee Valley foxhounds, has sailed from Hong Kong on his way home from army ser-vice at Manila. He will arrive in San Francisco Oct. 19. He beare despatches from Admiral Dewey. Andrews and Aring

Cwo-toned

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CHAPLAIN M'INTYRE GIVES UP. Says He Made a Mistake to Stand Trial by Court-Martial. DENVER, Oct. 1. - Chaplain McIntyre has

thrown up his hands. In conversation with Judge Advocate Lauchheimer this morning he said that he had permitted his brother, the Rev. Robert McIntyre, to conduct the preliminaries of the trial and that he now regrets having done so. "The defence has been a botch from beginning to end," he said. " I would not have con-

ning to end," he said. "I would not have contested in the way my attorney contests. I would have made a statement and thrown myself on the mercy of the court. I am sick of it all." He said the Rev. Robert McIntyre had returned to Chicago on his own business, and to this fact the attorneys for the defence secribe the Chaplain's collapse. Otto A. Beinhardt, a merchant of this city, was the first witness called to-day. He brought out nothing new for the defence. No other witness was called. Coney Island Iron Pier as a Barracks

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday authorized A. P. Man, receiver of the Ocean Navigation and Pier Company, to lease to the Government the old iron pier at Coney Island for winter barracks for soldiers in and around New York. Mr. Man said that as it would entail an expenditure of \$45,000 to put the property in shape, he would ask that amount as the first month's payment. For each succeeding month up to May next the monthly rental has been fixed at \$7,500.

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